REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,899.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on Thursday, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	25
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	27
„ Narrakal	16	„ Cocanada	29
„ Allepy	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Colombo	20	„ Gopaulpore	July 1
„ Galle	21	„ False Point	2
„ Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

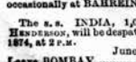
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Allepey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	8	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bahrein	24
„ Linga	14	„ Linga	26
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Koweit	18	„ Muscat	July 2
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	4
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nation, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

N. B.—This Steam Ferry will be CLOSED during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To Leave 2nd June.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

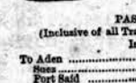
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	36	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,	s. d.	£ s. d.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do.	6s. 0d.	„
QUEEN'S PATTERN,		
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at 6 0	3 6 0
6 Sauce ditto	12 „ at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	„	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„	1 5 0
		£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the Hight Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872, wherein Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Wibhudass Bhugwandass and Dhurumdass Bhugwandass, are Plaintiffs, and Munmohudass Davidass and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in two lots, that is to say :—

Firstly—On MONDAY the 1st day of June 1874, all that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings thereon, situate and known as No. 18, Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, otherwise called Manorekjee Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the said Roopjee Dhunjee lane, on or towards the south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 600 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly—On MONDAY the 8th day of June 1874, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 609 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDASS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of Burhoobai, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooperwa, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Jewanjee Buttewalla, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of May 1870, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagee, the following Properties :—

At 4 p.m., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Fazendary ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mathaparsady Road in the sub-district of Mazagon, admeasuring 371 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasjee Mistry, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Shapoorjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the Mathaparsady Road.

At 5 p.m., Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Fazendary ground with the dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the south side of Gun powder Works Road in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, admeasuring 145¾ square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Nanabhai Raghey, on the west by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on the north by the Gunpowder works Road, and on the south by the property of Heera Coley.

N. B.—For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) at Tank Bunder,

About 400 logs to k timber ex "J. N. Cushing."

Also a quantity of mi l-awn t mber in w ll assorted lo's suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

Also a quantity of teak doors, windows and frames.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 Case Haberdashery.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DON TAR MOH LLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auctio n the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Wassoodew Balajee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Seedick Hajee Goolm hamed, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th day of December 1870, viz.

All that piece of ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Don Tar Molla in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 2771, and of the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under No. 1485, and of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 153, and bounded on the North by the house of Jabib Esmail, on the South by the house of Sullamon Soomar, on the West by the said Don Tar Mallu, and on the East by the piece of vacant land belonging to Ebrahim Cadoo.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1874.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8 . 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is equalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 460 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 28th May 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

COME ONE AND ALL.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 30TH MAY.

For the greatest Dramatic Performance ever produced in Bombay.

ALL NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

BY MR. FREYBERGER AND ASSISTANTS.

THE GREEN BUSHES.

MIAMI (her favourite character)...MISS CARRY GEORGE.

MONDAY, 1st JUNE.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE

LEAH,

THE FORSAKEN.

TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,

JOINT BENEFIT,

MR. AND MRS. J. R. TAYLOR.

A great Bill will be produced on this occassion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE,

THE MONSTER PROGRAMME presented on the occasion of the celebration of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY on SATURDAY last, before THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE ever witnessed at a Native Performance, when fully ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION, and when the Management had to PROVIDE SEATS ON THE STAGE, will be repeated

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH MAY 1874,

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE,

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

ELPHINSTONE AND VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUBS.

The Programme embraces almost every description of Dramatic Entertainment, and will as before last the WHOLE NIGHT.

By kind permission the excellent Band of the 6th Brigade R. A. will attend.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Victoria Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st June next, the COUPONS DUE 1st July 1874 on the above Stock will be paid at the Offices of this Bank, at Rs. 2-5 each, being the equivalent of six francs, less Taxes.

Rampart Row, 28th May 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to JOHN, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 ; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order, through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, as SUB-SURVEYORS, two good and thoroughly efficient Draughtsmen. Salary to commence with will be from 40 to 50 Rupees according to merit. Copies of Testimonials with specimens of Map Drawing and Printing, and statement of age to be forwarded with application to F. B. GIRDLESTONE, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey of India, 36, Neutral Lines, Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.—The Undersigned are prepared to negotiate the SALE of that well known Property situated on the Government Road, about 3 miles from Vythery and 38 from Calicut, and known as the LACKADIE ESTATE. The Estate comprises about 130 acres of Coffee in full bearing, besides Jungle and Grass lands.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co., Calicut.

Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) each per Share have THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

13th May 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX-CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 3rd June 1874 at 12 noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and particular known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 16th May 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap" sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 27th May 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 129 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The Council having decided that a Gold MEDAL be granted annually for the best Essay on a Naval or a Military subject, to be determined on, each year, by the Council, make known the conditions of competition :—

(1) The candidates must be Officers on full or half-pay.

(2) The Essays shall be on matters connected with the Army and Navy, alternately, commencing this year with a Military subject.

(3) The Essays must not exceed 32 pages of the size and style of the "Journal."

(4) The Essays must be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before the 1st December in each year.

(5) The Essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a Motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the Motto written on the outside, and the name of the candidate inside.

(6) The Essays will be submitted for decision to three Referees chosen by the Council.

(7) The successful candidate will be presented with the Medal at the Anniversary Meeting, and his Essay will be printed in the "Journal."

(8) The subject for the following year will be announced at each Anniversary Meeting.

The following is the subject for the Essay to be rendered on or before the 1st December 1874 :—

On the best mode of providing Recruits, and forming Reserves, for the British Army ; taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war.

By Order,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, London, 3rd March 1874.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Second Revised Edition of

VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,

Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz. :—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 32,000. The American receipts and exports are not given, but from New York Mid Uplands on spot and futures are quoted ¼ cent per lb. lower. Consols are still quoted at 93½ and Bar Silver at 58 9/16d. per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—As usual on Mail day the transactions in sterling have been limited, only a very moderate amount of private paper having been offered. Rates are again easier, 6 months' sight Credit having been sold to Banks at 1s. 11 1/16d., and the Banks are still unwilling drawers at 1s. 10 7/8d. to 15/16d. per rupee. Money in the bazaar still tends towards greater ease, and the fact of the Exchange banks declining to draw on Calcutta at ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight, equivalent to financing at 4½ per cent. per annum, is a clear indication that they consider themselves well provided with funds against the remainder of the season. The position of the Presidency Banks under the circumstances is somewhat anamolous, but this may be attributed to their relations with Government, and their influence on the general market is therefore less marked than would otherwise be the case.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in very active demand at a further advance of ¼ per cent., but holders are still averse to selling. We quote:—Fours Rs. 104; Fours and a half Rs. 104¾; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has again been strong at advancing prices. Bank of Bombays have advanced 2 per cent., and Land and Spinning shares are also higher. Press Companies are firm but unchanged. The following are closing quotations:—

New Bank of Bombay	800
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	425
Colaba Land Company	1,400
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	975
Bombay Press Company	925
Colaba Press Company	3,400
Bombay United	1,380
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,785
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,425
Morarjee Spinning	1,470
Royal	2,600
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON is quiet but steady. Exporters have not been large buyers to-day, but with diminishing supplies dealers are indisposed to accept lower prices, especially for the better descriptions of Dhollera, which are still in request. We quote:—Bhownuggur Rs. 188; Dhollera Rs 184; Wudwan Rs. 182; Compta Rs. 175; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 200; Ginned Broach Rs. 208; Akote Rs. 196 per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm at £3-6-3 to £3-7-6, but by sailing vessels there is less enquiry £2-17-6 to £3 2-6 being the current rates according to the position and class of the ship.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are extremely quiet, and to effect sales a reduction of quite one anna per piece would have to be accepted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 23rd May 1874.

	Open 1,378½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		90,020 2 0
Merchandize		3,33,686 4 0
Electric Telegraph		857 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		602 8 0
	Total Rs.	4,25,165 14 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	4,09,347 11 11
	Increase Rs.	15,818 2 1

WARDHA (STATE) RAILWAY, HINGANGHAT AND SONAGOON STATIONS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Wardha (State) Railway Hinganghat and Sonagoon Stations for week ended 25th April 1874.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	129 13 0	51
Goods	473 4 0	63
Electric Telegraph	2 0 0	
Total	605 1 0	114

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PENEDO, 652 tons, Captain J. Cain, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via the Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 667 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, two horses, and the following passengers:—Captain Truceman, Mrs. Christie, Captain Graham, Lieut. Maitland, Major Ross, Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Captain Gordon, Dr. Freeman, and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE A. H. Co.'s s.s. CALYPSO, 1,113 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Trieste (May 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Canal, with ten deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Port Said—1 case tobacco. From Constantinople—1 bundle gold. From Aden—45 packages gum, 10 packages sharkfins, and 1 bundle gunny bags.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. BARODA, 1,232 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Mellican. For King George's Sound—Mr. F. Baily. For Sydney—Mr. H. Black and two Misses Black, Mr. R. Rogers, Mr. J. Troup, Mr. C. H. Chapman. For Melbourne—Mr. F Bridall, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, a gentleman, Mr. Allington, and a lady.

THE s.s. WEST STANLEY, 992 tons, Captain W. J. Hynes, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta (May 13th), with a cargo of 7,049 bags sugar, 3 cases piece goods, 1,505 bags rice, 8 cases arrowroot, 439 packages twine, 3,825 bales gunny bags, 19 coils ropes, 56 packages goods, 247 bales jute, 1 case wearing apparel, 1 bundle bed, 2 packages indigo, 2 cases vermillion, 70 boxes camphor, 12 packages tobacco, 5 cases paper, and 5 cases munsal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Calypso (s)	Crillovich	Trieste, May 1.
28	West Stanley (s)	Hynes	Calcutta, May 13.
29	India (s)	Henderson	Bussorah, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ariel (s)	Brown	Liverpool.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.
	Simla (s)	Orman	Aden and Suez.
	Penedo (s)	Cain	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer India, Dolero, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Baroda, Almond, to Australia, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday: Steamer Calypso, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Isaac Lincoln, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May	ARRIVAL		
25	Teviot (s)	Nisbet	Pondicherry, 8th May
	Duke of Devonshire (s)	Whittle	Rangoon, 20th May.
	Madura (s)	Smith	London.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, 19th May.
	C. N. (Arab)	Nacoda	Bombay, 25th Apr.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
25	Statesman (s)		
	Procureur (s)		
	Ducos (s)		
	Statelic		

DAILY IMPORTS—29TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsanee s, 13 casks hardware, Fazeelally Mooseabhoy; 772 bundles hoop iron, Soondercass Mooljee; 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 20 kegs lead shots, H. F. Soares and Co.
Ariel s, 25 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Milford, 12 packages earthenware, J. N. Mahomed.
Abbotsford s, 7 casks lead pipes, and 22 packages hardware, Ienjbee Adamjee; 73 cases oilmanstore, and medicine, P. E. Methe; 7 hogsheads rum, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 18 cases oilmanstores and bacon, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 85 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Framjee Bhicajee and Sons; 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORT MAY 29TH

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurion, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton; 220 bales cotton, W A Graham & Co; 72 bales cotton, C Mahadewdass.
Khorsaon, 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton.
Glenhuntley, 67 cases coir yarn, H Cassidass.
Lochness, 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 13 bales wool, D. G. H. Sons and Co.
Mahableshwar, 166 cases coir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Macedon, 500 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.
Lebanon, 150 bags linseed, Dhurumsey Poonjalbhoy; 500 bundles linseed, Haiji Brothers.
Palermo s, 1 bale cotton, Heeranund Kheldas; 98 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee; 509 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co, 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co
Parsanee s, 236 bales cotton, Dwarkadas Motilal; 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co, 105 bales cotton, Doosabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 185 bales cotton, Nathoo Moorarjee; 42 bales cotton, Bhimjee Geerdhur; 6 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 122 bales cotton, Khetseedas Harmookroy; 110 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co; 21 bales cotton, Mahadewdas Jaitha; 77 bales cotton, Edward Bates & Co; 45 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 80 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 50 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseydas & Co; 10 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 750 bundles gals, Rowchund Maneckchund; 31 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 19 bales wool, B I S N Co.
Arbitrator, s, 410 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahowjee; 100 bales cotton, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co; 600 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 51 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 82 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
Timore, 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Ashgrove, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 200 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FOR PORT SAID.

Abbotsford, s, 417 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Galatea, 650 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso s, 300 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 15 bags saltpetre, Valkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co, 450 bales cotton, A. Trading Co; 101 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 425 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 460 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 18 hogsheads fish oil; Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 359 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Calypso s, 550 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Isaac Lincoln, 200 bales cotton, Farnham and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG

Cathay, s, 201 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 100 bales twist, D. G. H. Sons and Co; 40 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 120 packages Oopiates, S. N. Tolatee; 1 case E. teeth, H Nusserwanjee; 4 bundles E teeth, Abdoola Mamon; 48 bundles olibanum and 29 packages bedlum, Abdoola Mamon; 2 packages bysabole, Cassum Bhima; 29 packages sharkfins, Cassum Bhima; 15 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Alla; 18 chests opium, D Cawasjee Tata; 5 chests opium, E Dadabhoy Lungda; 19 chests opium, Dhurumraj Choonilall; 15 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.; 24 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 31 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.; 35 chests opium, Tarrachund Sitaram; 14 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 38 bales cotton, B I S N Co.; 25 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 177 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee, and Co, 100 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Nuthoo; 25 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Aladin Babool; 15 chests opium, T. Sewsamull; 7½ chests opium, S. Khetseedass; 24 chests opium, D G H Sons and Co.; 23 chests opium, Hajee Adam Ismail and Co.; 12 chests opium, H Hirdewdass; 2 chests opium, N Nowrungray; 11 chest opium, H Nursingdass; 163 chests opium, KD Sassoon; 10 chests opium, C Ebram; 8 chests opium, J Subraj; 263½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 12 chests opium, D C Tata.

FOR SHANGHAE.

Cathay s, 17 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 24 chests opium, R. Rustomjee Mody; 8 chests opium L. Baldewdass; 8 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim s 39 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 13 chest opium, Vanchund Joota; 10 chests opium, Choonilall; 9 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lillachund; 10 chests opium, S. Khetseedass. 21 chests opium, V Jocta, 35½ chests opium, R. Panda; 6 chests opium H Hurdewdass; 8 chests opium, G. Singanee; 29½ chests opium J Tarchund Gunshandass; 5 chests opium, Vanichund jeeta; 27 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoya.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Revised copies of the undermentioned War Office Forms have been received and sent to the Government Press, Calcutta, for supply gratis to commanding officers on indent:—

War Office Form 40.—Receipt for documents of a soldier transferred. To be introduced at once.

War Office Form 83.—Discharge board proceedings. To be introduced at once.

War Office Form 219.—Form of commitment to military prisons. To be introduced when the stock of the old form is exhausted.

War Office Form 361.—Record of a soldier's service. To be introduced when the stock of the old form is exhausted.

War Office Form 712.—Monthly return Cavalry and Infantry abroad. To be introduced on 1st July, for the returns forwarded to the Horse Guards; the present form to be used for the returns for this office until the supply is expended.

The Superintendent Government Printing has been desired to forward at once twelve copies of the revised form to the commanding officer of each regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry.

War Office Form 739.—Regimental defaulters' book—To be introduced when the stock of the forms now in use is exhausted.

ARRIVALS—May 24.

Madden, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 28.

Murray, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Gwalior.
MacMahon, Lieutenant, Bengal 55th Regiment, on leave, from Roorkee.

MAY 29.

Gordon, Captain, Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Maitland, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Graham, Captain, Bengal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—May 28.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 29.

French, Captain, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
MacMahon, Lieutenant, Bengal 55th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal R. A., on leave, to England.
Jabling, Lieutenant, Bengal 55th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Peat, Major, Bengal R. H. A., to join, to Morar.
Ferguson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Med., on sick leave, to England.
Gosling, Captain, Madras Nair Brigade, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 26.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, May 22, 1871.

H E the Govr has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon H S Cumming, M A, Advocate-General, as an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr C J Crosthwaite, Actg Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Bellary, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from or after 5th July next.

Mr L Moore, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for one month.

Capt W D B Ketchen, Actg Comptt of the Central Jail at Cannanore, privilege leave for two months and ten days, from the 1st instant.

The Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr William Horatio Comyn, to act as Dist and Session Judge of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr Carr on leave, or until furth r orders, to take effect on the return to duty of Mr Puckle Co r and Mag Tinnevelly.

The Dist Engr, Kistna, to be Supervisor of the Canals in the Ki tna Di trict.

Mr A McC, Webster, Actg Colr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizag patam, assumed charge of the office from Mr J F Smith, Acting Principal Asst Colr in charge, on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Mr W M Schœrieb, Actg Govt Pleader, Madras, assumed charge of the office fr m Mr J W Handley on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

Capt T S Maga n, 29th N I, assumed charge of the Central Jail at Cannanore on the 18th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe Maj H R Mead, of the Royal Madras Engineers, Dist Engr, 2nd Grade, Tanjore, on furlough on private affairs for one year and to embark from Bombay.

Capt E H Thom s, SC, Gr Mr 38th R N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W C Bayley, S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Surgn-Maj R F Pearse, Zillah Surgn, Salem, is granted furlough to sea on medical certificate for three months, embarking from Madras.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen are admitted as Surgns on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Govt, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Capt F F S Whiteside (late Batn 11th Foot, Offg Dep y Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 3rd circle) to Nynee Tal, from the 29th April to the 28th June, on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut C Greer, (B Baty, A Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut E B Crawley-Boevey, (B Baty, A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut J Alleyne, (C Baty, C Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn C J Grey, (C Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn F Moir (C Bgde,) to England, from date of embarkation to 15th October, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Maj F E Hadow, (D Bat, 8th Bgde,) to Cashmere from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Capt L H S James, (C Baty, 19th Bgde,) to Dunapore, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

71 t Foot, (1st Batn.)—Paymaster and Hon Maj D A Patterson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot.—Lieut J G C Curtis, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

Staff Corps—Col F H Smith, (Comd 18th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs

Maj J Bartleman, (Wing Officer 20th,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to England, on private affairs.

Capt A D Anderson, (Wing Officer 23rd N I.) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

With reference to G G O No 459 of 1st May 1874, Bgdr Genl R Hume, C B, is posted to the Sealkote Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Batn 7th Ro l Fusiliers—Lieut Norman Pochin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Daly, promoted, with effect from the 14th Dec 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 6th May 1874.

59th Regt—Capt E Gunter to be Interpreter, there being no qualified Subaltern available. Dated 6th May 1874.

11th Bengal Lancers—Capt W W H Scott, A-d-c to H E the C-in-C in India, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Boileau, officiating in civil employ. Dated 6th May 1874.

Capt Scott will vacate his post of A-d-c being relieved.

13th Bengal Lancers—Capt W H Macnaghten, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Maj Low on furlough. Dated 6th May 1874.

Capt C R Pennington, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Macnaghten. Dated 6th May 1874.

Capt H E Ryves, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, vice Pennington. Dated 6th May 1874.

Lieut J F Carthew, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Ryves. Dated 6th May 1874.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgn Maj J E Tuson, M D, offg in medical charge 2nd N I, to have medical charge, vice Surgn Maj Morice, appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla. Dated 6th May 1874.

18th N I—Capt W M M'acham, S C, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adj t, on promotion. Date 6th May 1874.

22nd N I—Lieut G J Hare, Qr Mr and offg Adjt, to be Adjt, vice Bridge, appointed Wing Officer. Dated 6th May 1874.

Lieut A B Mellae, 2nd Wing Subaltern and offg Qr Mr, vice Hare. Dated 6th May 1874.

23rd Punjab Pioneers—Lieut S V Gordon, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Paterson. Dated 6 h May 1874.

24th N I.—Maj E B Ward, late 48th N I, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Mc Nair, offg as 2nd in Command. Dated 6th May 1874.

Darjeeling Depot—Capt W L R Scott 62nd Regt, doing duty at the Depot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, until the return of the invalids to their respective regts. Dated 6th May 1874.

Dalhousie Depot—Maj C Action, 51st Light Infantry, to be Comdt, vice Grogan, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 8th May 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Batn 5th Fusiliers—Lieut E Drew to be Capt from the 22nd April 1874.

44th Regt—Lieut A T Wilkinson to be Capt from the 14th May 1874.

32nd Regt—Maj and Local Lieut Col G W Muriel to be Col, from the 24th June.

Capt C O Cornish to rank as Capt, from the 26th Nov 1870.

57th Foot, (2nd Batn.)—Regimental order, dated the 21st Oct 1873, appointing Lieut H Houlditch to act as Qr Mr, vice Qr Mr T P Geoghegan, proceeded on sick leave to Bombay.

Under the 13th April 1874, making the following appointments:—

Lieut H Houlditch to act as Adjt, vice Lieut and Adjt F Welch, proceeded on sick leave to Bombay.

Lieut H R Rathbone to act as Qr Mr, vice Lieut H Houlditch.

65th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 30th April 1874, appointing Lieut H S Wheatley to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 30th Feb 1874, vice Lieut F G Vivian proceeded on furlough.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 3rd May 1874, appointing Lieut Col A D Armstrong, Second in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col C H Palliser, C B, proceeded on general leave.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental order, dated the 5th May 1874, making the following appointments consequent on the departure of Capt H E Ryves, 2nd Squadron Officer, on general leave:—

Capt D H Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut G W Deane, 2nd Squadron Subaltern to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers.—Paymaster (Hony Capt) J W McFarlane, to Cashmere, from the 12th May to the 31st August, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Col J Spurway, (9th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Maj H W Stockley, (No. 3 Baty, 23rd Brig) to Murree and Cashmere from the 3rd May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Surgn Maj S P Woodfull, (5th Bgde,) to Bombay for one month from date of departure, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

7th Foot, (2nd Batn.)—Sub-Lieut W Le P Power, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (1st Batn)—Sub-Lieut H B Thornhill, from the 9th May to the 9th Nov, on medical certificate, to proceed to Nynee Tal.

19th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut L H M Levin, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment and thence to England, from date of embarkation to 14th Oct, on urgent private affairs. [This cancels the leave granted to Lieut Levin in G O C C of the 13th April 1874, p. 156.]

61th Foot—Lieut T F E Knox, to England, overland, from date of embakation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Maj E H C Simpson, (2nd Squadron Officer 4th Bengal Cavalry,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut J Abercrombie, (Qr Mr 7th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col G A Golloway, (doing duty at Lucknow,) from the 15th May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, to proceed to Nynee Tal.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col R B Dundas, (doing general duty at Juliundur,) to Dhurmsala and Simla, from the 1st June to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

British Medical Service.—Surgn W Finlay, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj H Titterton, M D (in medical charge 26th Foot) on sick leave at Mussoorie, to Bombay, for one month from date leaving Mussoorie, to appear before a medical board.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

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RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEMACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for references in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VINCENT—May 29th, at New Foras Road, Byculla, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. P. Vincent, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—May 28th, at Love Lane, Byculla, Emily Julia, the beloved wife of N. Roberts, after a protracted illness—deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—May 22nd, at Hill View, Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain J. Lancaster Bell, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

CAPPEL—May 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of Albert J. Leppoc Cappel, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ISAACSON—STUART—May 13th, at Holy Trinity Church, Rangoon by the Rev. C.H.Tollemache, Percy Edward, fourth son of the late Rev. Stuteville Isaacson, formerly Rector of Bradfield St.Clair, Suffolk, to Eliza Madwell, younger daughter of the late John Stuart, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

DEATHS.

CAPPEL—May 25th, at Calcutta, Albert, son of A. J. and F. G. Leppoc Cappel.
COOPER—May 24th, at Roorkee, Eusten M. H. Cooper, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Army Commissariat Department, aged 52 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

WITHIN the last few years an admirable institution has been organized by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The market prices of eight staple food grains, of firewood, and of salt are recorded twice a month at 247 stations in India, and reported to Calcutta, where the results are tabulated and published in the *Gazette of India*. So promptly is this done that we have in the *Gazette* of the 23rd instant the prices ruling throughout India at the close of the second fortnight of April, and, as in most cases the prices of the corresponding fortnight of last year are likewise given, an examination of the list will doubtless prove interesting, especially at the present time. Taking first the districts where famine is most prevalent, and confining our examination to the single item of rice of ordinary, as distinguished from "best," quality, we find the prices recorded as follows:—

Place.	No. of Seers per Rupee. Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1873.
Patna	13	21
Gya	9	16
Shahabad	11	18
Tirhoot	8	20
Sarun	12	17
Champarun	10	27
Monghyr	10·5	16·1
Bhaugulpore	10·1	16·6
Purneah	11	23
Average	10½	17½

In four stations near Calcutta (Allipoor, Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad,) the average rates are actually higher than in the famine districts, as one rupee fetches only 9½ seers, whereas in 1873 it would buy 14½ seers. The rise of price has been very great in the eastern districts of Bengal towards Dacca and Tipperah. Taking the mean of ten stations there, we find that the rate has advanced from 28¼ seers in 1873 to 12½ at present. This is the greatest rise in price recorded in the present number of the *Gazette*. In Orissa, on the other hand, and the adjoining Madras district of Ganjam prices are still moderate, there being a slight rise from 33 seers to 27 seers. In seventeen Madras stations, Ganjam and the west coast collectorates being omitted, we find a rise from 16½ seers to 13½ seers. Taking together the two Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara and the Bombay district of North Canara, we find a smaller rise from 14½ seers in 1873 to 13½ seers in 1874.

Coming now nearer home a sudden and marked change is obtainable, the prices of grain having fallen during the last year instead of having risen as in other parts of India. The Bombay returns are very imperfect, few of them showing the rate for 1873, but the annexed table shows the prices of common rice at all the stations in the Presidency proper, where the returns are complete:—

Place.	No. of Seers per Rupee. Present Fortnight.	Corresponding Fortnight in 1873.
Bombay	15·3	19·8
Ahmedabad	11·0	11·0
Surat	14·8	10·9
Ahmednuggur	10·5	9·0
Poona	13·6	9·1
Sholapore	15·5	11·6
Kulladghi	11·5	8·2
Dharwar	14·8	11·5
Average	12¾	10·0

Coming now to the Central Provinces, and omitting the returns from the Native States of Sambulpore and Belaspore, where the price of grain seem exceptionally low, we find that in twelve stations there has been a rise from the rate of 18½ seers for a rupee in 1873 to 15 seers for a rupee in 1874. But in three stations (Chanda, Raipore, and the Upper Godavery,) prices have fallen from 20 seers to 22 seers. In the North-West Provinces there is only one station (Meerut) where a fall in prices is reported, and this, we presume, to be a misprint. In 33 stations the prices have arisen; the average of 1873 being 14¾ seers, while it is now 11 seers for a rupee. In Mysore the wholesale and retail prices are both shown, and *en passant* we may observe that it is desirable that throughout the table one or other of these two methods of reckoning prices should be adopted. The price of common rice has risen slightly in nearly all the Mysore stations. In 32 stations of the Punjab the price of rice has not varied much, having risen slightly in some and fallen in others—on the whole there is a slight rise. In these remarks we have confined our examination to rice, because it is the grain most likely to be affected by the famine; but it should be noticed that the price of rice is by no means a criterion of the cost of living in different places. For instance, in the station of Bunnoo, in the Punjab, common rice is quoted at 7 seers per rupee, while barley is selling at 5·2 seers per rupee, and in Ahmednuggur, where rice is at 10½ seers, jowaree is selling at 40 seers per rupee.

The result of these calculations may be thus summed up. Throughout the famine districts there is a rise of nearly 70 per cent., and the prices in the North-West Provinces, Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal), in Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, and Oudh have risen, while in Bombay they have fallen. This fall of price in Bombay is very striking; it does not affect rice only, but all kinds of food grain seems cheaper than they were a year ago. Taking the same stations as were quoted before for the price of rice, we find that the average price of wheat has fallen from 12½ seers to 18 seers, the price of jowaree from 24½ seers to 29½ seers, and the price of bajree from 23 seers to 25½ seers. It appears as if the artificial stimulus given to the price of all food grains in this Presidency by the demand for cotton during the American War has now ceased to operate; and that the cost of living is returning to its natural level; and this fall, it is to be observed, has taken place notwithstanding the great tendency to a rise in prices caused by the famine in Bengal, which has affected all the rest of India. If, notwithstanding the famine, the prices of grain in Bombay have fallen, we may safely expect a still greater reduction, when happier times return to Bengal and the can produce her own stock of rice without purchasing in neighbouring markets. This is good news for the labouring classes unconnected with agriculture, but will affect the ryots in a different manner; and will doubtless receive due consideration from a benign Government.

Having had to deal with an official document of such an intensely tabulated nature, we shall be excused for giving this article a quasi-official appearance by concluding with one more tabular statement:—the first column shows the quantity of common rice which can now be bought for a rupee; and the second column shows the present price of that quantity of rice which a year ago would have cost Rs. 100.

Locality.	Weight for One Rupee, 1874. Seers.	Rise or Fall per cent. as compared with 1873.
Famine Districts	10½	166
alcutta	9½	151

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 29TH MAY.

The Assembly re-assembled to-day. No Ministerial declaration was made. Several of the Paris papers allege that it is contemplated at Madrid to propose one of the German princes as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The subscriptions to the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund now amount to £110,000.

OBITUARY—General Frederick Young.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

4 per cent. Government Securities	.....	97
4½ per cent.	do.	..... 98½
5½ per cent.	do.	.....102¼
Exchange on India	.....	1s. 10½d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	.....£10,250,000.	Inc. £500,000.
Bills discounted	.....£18,187,500.	Dec. £562,500.
Bullion	.....£21,750,000.	Inc. £125,000.

The Market rate of discount is 3½ per cent.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The sums of £60,000 and £226,000 have this day been paid into the Bank of England.

CAPTAIN J. A. TEMPLE has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Seonee.

WE hear that Captain Marshall will hold charge of the Umballa district during Mr. Elliot's absence on privilege leave.

DR. T. STAPLES has been appointed Civil Surgeon to Sir Richard Temple, and was to leave Nynee Tal immediately to take up his new duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY HILL returns to Umballa on the 1st of June from Simla. He has, we are sorry to hear, been suffering lately from a sprained ankle.

WE are told that the East India Railway Company have discontinued the running of nine special goods trains between Howrah and the famine districts.

THE Home Government has sanctioned a remission of Rs. 3,60,000 to the Ceylon Government from July 1873 to July 1874 in consequence of the disbandment of the Ceylon Rifles.

THE silk season at Shanghai has closed, and up to the 25th April 56,500 bales had been purchased. The price of Teatlee silk, No. 5, on that date was 295 taels per picul, and of blue elephant 340 taels.

THE number of animals under treatment in the Rinderpest Hospital was reduced to 12 on the evening of the 17th instant. The admissions during the week only numbered 7, and of the total number 6 died and 13 were discharged cured.

THE *Madras Athenæum* learns that an European jockey named Hastings met his death under suspicious circumstances recently at Coconada. A comrade of his, named Thornton, was examined before the Magistrate, but as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

THE Cabool news writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says the following news has been received from Herat :—"The rumour which was current that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, had taken Furrah, and that his army was marching against Candahar, has turned out to be without foundation. The fact is, he sent a portion of his force under trustworthy officers to different places in the Herat territory to realize the revenue, and this movement of the troops gave rise to all sorts of rumours."

A LETTER to Government from the Collector of Salt Revenue, dated 20th May 1874, reports that the whole of the season's salt crop of the new works at Kharaghora was got in by the 30th ultimo uninjured by dust-storms, and that the outturn amounts to between 9 and 10 lakhs maunds, *i.e.* to about 40,000 tons, and the whole is reported to be of excellent quality. Government in a resolution state that they have received this intelligence with much satisfaction.

THE Accountant-General of the Punjab has been informed by the Supreme Government that the privilege of taking a portion of his office to Murree for the hot weather has been withdrawn; but in consideration of the notice coming late, after all the ordinary arrangements for the summer months had been made, the Punjab Government has asked that Mr. Probyn may be allowed to go to Murree for this year—a request which, under the circumstances, will probably be acceded to.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has rewarded Havildar Syud Ahmed Shah and Sepoy Russool Khan of the 31st N. I. by promotion to the rank of jemadar and naik respectively for their prompt and resolute conduct, in the support of discipline, by arresting Sepoy Sheik Russool Khan who had committed murder, Naik Russool Khan being dangerously wounded in the performance of his duty. The order was directed to be read at the head of a brigade parade to be held for the purpose at Mooltan.

PONDICHERRY, we are told, is in a flutter of excitement, and that the officials are bursting with importance. The cause of this emotion is the arrival of the Inspector General of the Colonies with his Staff. Monsieur Trillard is the Inspector, and with him are M. Nesty, *Commissaire*, M. Maurice, *Sous Commissaire*, and several clerks, who all arrived by the Asia from Galle on the 16th instant. The Colonial Control Department, it appears, has been abolished, and a moveable inspection of the Administrative and Financial Services appointed in its place.

DURBUNGAH, according to a correspondent of the *Englishman*, would seem to be in a thriving condition. He says—"I was down at Durbungah the other day, went by the railway took at the famine, which appears to be frishing, and the people fattening on it, there is plenty of food and plenty of work, and a great deal of money knocking about. People seem to have come long distances attracted by the high rates obtainable. The first man I spoke to said he thought it hard that he had not got advice yet, after coming all the way from Goruckpore, and he had been two days in Durbunga."

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, the recently appointed Harbor Master of Madras, has submitted his Report to Government upon the late cyclone and the precautionary measure taken by him to prevent disaster to the shipping in the roads. The Madras Government has passed the following order thereupon :—"The Governor in Council recognises the unremitting vigilance of the Master Attendant, and is pleased to learn that by the precautions taken damage occurred to the shipping at Madras during the recent cyclone. The Master Attendant will institute further inquiries about the lighter No. 14, which it is feared has been lost, and submit a special report on the subject."

THE Poodoocottah correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes that there was very heavy weather on the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, which caused much damage. Trees were rooted up or broken down in many places; two young women, who took shelter, during the storm, under a mango tree near the Residency bungalow, were struck dead by lightning, and some cattle in the field were likewise struck by lightning and killed. On the evening of the 19th there was another severe thunder-storm with drizzling rain, and in some places in the talookas there was a smart shower of hailstones. The heat of the weather has greatly moderated since, though at times there is a sultriness which is very oppressive.

THE Cabul correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has addressed a letter from Furrah to all the Sirdars of Afghanistan, telling them that if they combined with and would aid him in attacking Cabul, he will again restore to their original rank those whom the Ameer had degraded, and promote those who have not already lost rank. The Quasid who was taking back the Sirdars' replies to Mahomed Yakoob Khan was intercepted by a spy near Ghuzni, who took him to the Ameer. The Ameer questioned the Sirdars, who stated they knew nothing about the letters. Enquiries have been set on foot, and after they have been concluded, punishment will doubtless be inflicted on those who turn out to have been implicated in this correspondence.

AFTER all the Ditchers stand a chance of not being baulked of their amusements during the next cold season. Mr. Anderson, late of Lewis's company, we are told, leaves for England to-day empowered to engage a first-rate troupe for the performance of drama, burlesque, and *Opera bouffe*. The Theatre is to be greatly improved, and a retiring room, off the dress circle, for the ladies, is to be added. The prospects with respect to the Opera are also brighter. The Committee have addressed the subscribers by circular asking for power to deal with the proposals before it without reference to the whole body of subscribers and, in the event of the reply being affirmative, it is thought probable the Committee will at once come to terms with the *Impresario* whose scheme may offer the best prospect of success.

THE hopes of all officers in the army will be somewhat damped by the reply given by Captain Stanley, Under-Secretary for War in the House of Commons, as to the report of the Army Grievance Commission. He said, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that "even if a report favourable to the officers of the army is presented, it will be too late for any action to be taken by Government this session. In common justice, the Government might intimate that any recommendation they may think proper to carry out will be made retrospective, and thus leave officers at liberty to carry out their private arrangements. We trust that the attention of the House of Commons may be called to this dreadful anomaly. An officer with a saleable commission who may retire from the service while serving abroad with his regiment, is, in addition to having to pay his own passage home, mulcted by the Government in a sum of money equal to the regulation passage for his successor to the station where the regiment is serving. An officer, holding commissions which he has obtained under the new system, without any expenditure of money, is, consequently, in a better position if he resigns under the same circumstances, while serving abroad; the Government are in that case unable to recoup themselves by stopping part of his private fortune for the passage of his successor."

AT a Durbar held by the Governor General's Agent for Central India, Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar of Jowrah, delivered the following address in behalf of His Highness the Nawab, for whose installation the Durbar was called :—"This is a day of rejoicing, and one on which to express my utmost gratitude towards the Supreme Government. On the death of my father, when I was nine years old, two powerful States had taken injurious measures against my State, and its ruin seemed imminent. But my benefactor, General Daly, out of regard for the loyalty and fidelity evinced by my father during the Mutiny, protected my State against the mischief which threatened it and placed me on my paternal seat. During my minority, and to the present day, when the Supreme Government had entrusted the reins of administration to my hands, he has always afforded help and given timely aid to my State. He has also bestowed such care to my education, and devoted such attention to it, that, had my father been alive, he could have done no more. Verbal expressions of thanks for the kindness and favour which he has always shown to me are very inadequate. The result of my gratitude, I hope, will appear in the future, when I trust, if possible, to surpass my father in devotion and loyalty to the English Government. I earnestly hope that the Almighty will never permit me to fail in my homage to the Supreme Government and perpetual loyalty to it."

THE following extract of a letter from an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has been the principal originator of the United Services College, West-ward Ho! Bideford Bay, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Gloag, R.A., is published by the *Madras Times* :—"Your letter was forwarded to me here and reached me this morning, and as I have only a short time, I will enter upon the affairs of the College at once. I believe we have one of the best, if not the best, master in England. (This is Mr. C. Price, late head-master on the modern side, Haileybury College.) The College has turned out admirably. Three of the competing head-masters saw it, a fourth independent head-master has also seen it, and they are charmed with the place, the buildings, &c., &c. Mr. Price says he has the best class room of any school in England, and he has seen them all. The class rooms and dining rooms come out so well that when I spoke of Kingsley Terrace as a temporary arrangement, they all say that it is good enough for a permanency. Mr. Price thinks it more convenient than Haileybury. There can be no doubt that it will be a *great success*: and I will say this, that to your appreciation and energy at a time when things were very low its present pretence is greatly indebted, and I now feel that it will be a satisfaction to you to know that all you have said has been endorsed by every one who has seen it. All military men are charmed with the inside of the College, and when we think that the drainage and water of Haileybury College cost upwards of £8,000, and that the Services have acquired houses for masters, and accommodation for upwards of 145 boys, with lavatories, kitchens, corridors, and gas for £7,000, we must consider the proprietors most fortunately circumstanced. I would write more fully to you, but I am leaving this to-day and am pressed for time. We are getting on well with everything, and are so far advanced that by the first week in May the College building will be complete. We shall, I think, have the second master appointed directly; he applied for the head-mastership, and is a first-rate man; he was head boy at Rugby, and will be the head of the classical side. Everything is going on most satisfactorily; our best friends could not wish anything better."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 53 C. W. 211 of 9th May with reference to a complaint made by the Colaba (Fully ...) Association ... in permitting the Port Trust to compete for traffic hitherto accommodated at Colaba. It states that Government are not in a position to oblige the Port Trust to do anything to diminish the value of or to reduce the income arising from the property it has acquired at so heavy a cost in the Port of Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Deputy Conservator, dated 26th May, reporting the arrangements he has made for providing a crew for the 3rd Pilot Schooner during the monsoon and for manning the Kennery Life Boat.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read report dated 23rd May by Messrs. Blakeman and Burn, the auditors appointed by Government to examine the books and accounts of the Trustees to 31st March 1874. It is as follows :—"Having been appointed auditors of the Bombay Port Trust accounts by Government Resolution in the Marine Department No. 625, dated the 8th instant, we have the honour to report for the information of the Trustees that we have audited the receipts and expenditure for the period 26th June 1873 to 31st March 1874 with the vouchers, accounts, and other documents relating thereto, and find that they have been correctly brought to account. The debt, capital and revenue accounts have been fairly and properly drawn up, and exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the Bombay Port Trust."

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 26th May, requesting to be allowed to distribute amongst the crew of Pilot Schooner No. 2 Rs. 50 received from underwriters for saving certain goods ex Cullian Pursad run down by ship Norah Graeme.

RESOLUTION—Approved.

Read Government Resolution No. 486, dated 14th April, on the table of wharfage fees submitted to Government for sanction. It points out amongst other things that the proposed charge for packages of bullion is eight times higher than that charged by private companies, that the fees charged as basin rent on harbour craft seem an unnecessary burden on the trade of the port, and that the charge for ground and wharfage rent might with advantage be raised in respect to goods left on the wharves and sheds after a given time.

RESOLUTION.—On reconsideration the Trustees propose to reduce the fees on bullion packages to 1 anna.

The basin rent on tonies, cargo boats, &c., during the past year amounted to Rs. 7,942, and the Trustees are unwilling to abandon this source of income at present.

The Trustees are quite prepared to raise the rates for ground and wharfage rent if it should be found feasible to do so, but the rates proposed are, it is believed, such as will yield a maximum revenue. It has been found necessary rather to reduce them than increase them ates during the past year.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The Wodehouse Road, as the new drive from the Fort to Middle Colaba is called, is a very pleasant road. To the office recluse it furnishes an opportunity for sniffing the pleasant salt breezes and avoiding the tramway and the innumerable awkward cotton carts that made the old road such a heartsore. The new road has, however, several drawbacks—for instance, the badness of the road just before the level crossing is reached, and afterwards until you reach the point where the ascent commences to the new overbridge which is under construction. Moreover, there is one great nuisance which I must not omit to mention. At the spot where the ascent aforesaid begins you may, if you choose to proceed there on an evening, see a number of carriages passing whose occupants are holding their noses, and gentlemen who drive are in agonies because they have not a spare hand to put to the same purpose. The fact is that there is an abominable smell at that point, and if the Wodehouse road is not to remain in as bad odour as the Wodehouse Government, it will be necessary to purify the shore there. All the natives employed on the railway works and on the road seem to troop over the embankment to perform their ablutions. Could this not be put a stop to? I know that "all Colaba" complains of the nuisance, not only because they are suddenly compelled to put their fingers to their nose in a manner which seems rude, but because it very often completely undoes the good of a very attractive drive by the seashore.

BOMBAY is distinguished for its loyalty, yet it is a somewhat remarkable fact that there is only one public building in the city or its vicinity which bears the royal arms. That loyal exception is the new lighthouse, situated on the Prongs, a considerable distance from the heart of the city where the honourable scutcheon is not likely to be seen by many. I think it is a matter to be regretted that the builders should have forgotten to give a place to the Royal arms, carved in stone, above a door, above a window, or somewhere, on our palatial edifices. I know of no better ornament in India for a British building than our Royal arms: it is something to be proud of: it is a reminder to those we live among that the country is not yet in the possession of enemies to England. In ancient towns in the old country it is pleasant to come across blackened scutcheons whose stony faces have been rubbed down by time and the elements; and I confess I would like to see the Royal arms carved prominently in the face of every one of our great public buildings, so that if Bombay were submerged for a period, or its glory were to depart and its desolation become a theme for the contemplation of Macaulay's New Zealander, there would be at all events some good mark left of what Englishmen have done for India in the reign of Queen Victoria.

YOUR correspondent "Secretariat-wallah" after a week's profound cogitation, I see, writes to assure me that there *is* a direction board at the main entrance of the New Secretariat. Of the absence of this I complained: the want of it has been a source of inconvenience and annoyance to other persons besides myself. I am quite willing to accept your correspondent's assertion that there is one now; but if he will take the trouble to make enquiry, he will find that it has only quite recently been put up; indeed, not till after the beginning of this month. On the date of my visit there certainly was none. The "beautifully carved little table" your correspondent speaks of with such admiration, may, regarded as a work of art, be very pretty, and if it will be any satisfaction to him, I am even willing to concede that it is pleasantly and airily situated, commands an extensive view of the pellucid waters of Back Bay, and affords visitors to whom time is no object a convenient opportunity of refreshing themselves with the sea-breeze and communing on things in general with the peon "specially located at the entrance," when that official is not "taking up names" in the discharge of his duties. But (always excepting its moral influence as an article of furniture) the "beautifully carved little table" could hardly have assisted me in my search for a gentleman on the premises. As I am quite positive there was no board on the occasion referred to by me, I presume it was at the time undergoing that elaborate carving and acquiring that high degree of polish to which your correspondent with just pride directs your attention.

Now that the trams are laid down, and there is no spleen raised by torn-up roads, the deadly enemy to wheeled property, one can afford to pity the Company for the callous way in which the natives are regarding their enterprise. Tramway car after tramway car passes along empty, and the "ting" of the conductor's bell announcing a passenger in sight is a very unusual sound. I believed at one time that the native travelling public would encourage the tramway for the novelty of the thing; but I find they are content to satisfy their curiosity by gazing at the gaudy, and even picturesque, cars from over the sides of a cheap bullock hackery. I cannot help thinking that surely an enemy bath produced this neglect of the Tramway Company. I hear that many foolish people consider they will lose caste by sitting in a tramway car among other people. But perhaps after all the apathy is due to "an ebullition of class malevolence," members of one race declining to travel in company with members of another race from feelings of sectarian animosity. This is a matter calling for inquiry, and I think it would be well to ask the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and Dr. Blaney to give their opinion upon the point. If they think it is due to an "ebullition of class malevolence," then a day should be fixed for Dr. Blaney and Mr. Narayen riding side by side in a tramway car through the principal streets in Bombay; and if these gentlemen are surrounded by a few representatives of the different castes in Bombay, shabash! will not the reign of peace and good-will commence on earth immediately? In the hands of each of these peacemakers I would have a small flag inserted, bearing an appropriate pious motto, and if they would deign to waive it occasionally, the effect upon the crowd would be tremendously increased. Arrangements would, however, have to be made to prevent Mr. Souter from throwing himself before the car in a fit of manly gratitude, and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor would be required to be present to sketch the proceedings in his own immortal roseate style. By this means the popularity of the Bombay Tramway Company would be for ever assured, while a master-stroke of policy would be struck at the same time.

SOME talk has been caused in Bombay by the remarks of your theatrical critic upon the company one may expect to find occasionally in the best seats in Grant Road Theatre. Whether he should have alluded to the matter at all is a question of taste, but if it obtained some notoriety by his means it has obtained very much more by the tactics pursued by the Theatrical Company's managers. The low comedian at once rushed into a congenial print, and showed plainly that he had determined to adopt the plan known as "bouncing it out." Then the same funny gentleman and some colleagues drew out a letter, the style of which argued volumes for their joint genius and taste, and printed it and circulated it. Wherever you went you were pretty sure to meet with one of those savoury letters. It was thrust upon merchants in their offices, thrust down their throats if they went into the streets, and when they arrived at their homes the probability was that they would find it had preceded them by post. The letter was headed "Copy of Rejected Letter to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*;" looking at its offensive and ignorant tone, I do not wonder that you refused to publish it. Now, would not the better plan for the managers of the Company have been to write once to the papers civilly saying they were sorry for what had occurred—that what did happen was without the knowledge of the management—that care would be taken in future that what was alluded to by your reporter should not occur again—and then allow the subject to drop for ever into appropriate oblivion? Had they done this, the public would have been reassured, and no more would have been heard about the affair, for of course nobody would have believed that what your reporter alluded to could have occurred with the approbation or cognisance of any manager of a respectable company of actors. But by the course they have deemed it advisable to take they have themselves to thank for giving a bad state of matters great and pointed publicity. This is most unfortunate for Miss Carry George's company. Taking it all in all, it is as good a company as we are likely to see in Bombay for many a day, and I could wish that nothing had occurred to make their struggles for existence unnecessarily arduous. However, the company's managers are themselves chiefly to blame for what has now happened by letting their tempers guide them instead of their judgment. Your critic has been blamed for mentioning the scandal at all, but it is doubtful whether he did not do right. There is in Bombay at present a great amount of distress from causes which I need not specify, and it is desirable that the means of spreading distress should not be increased by countenancing the practice of persons using the most prominent seats in our chief places of public entertainment for the ultimate purpose of furthering their interests. It was bad enough for your correspondent to be assailed by Mr. Taylor, the low comedian of Miss George's company, but he is to be pitied sincerely when the editor of the *Times of India* attacks him also. The latter gentleman thinks your reporter a prude, and sneers at "superlative virtue" as heavily as ever did cork-burnt villain in a Parsee play. But with reference to the *Times of India's* elephantine demonstration against public virtue, your critic may console himself by the reflection that a vested interest, even of vice, was never yet attacked without some admirer of the system being excessively angry. Mr. Taylor might do worse, however, than appear on the *Times of India* stage along with the editor for one occasion only. If he could induce the "'tother gemman" to enter into a regular engagement with him they would undoubtedly make many a successful tour together, their tastes and talents in low comedy being apparently singularly sympathetic.

A RECENT number of the *Saturday Review* contained, under the title of "The Comic Gospel," an article which no doubt most of your readers have already seen. It gives some account of the recent Revival in Scotland and of the *modus operandi* adopted by Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, and some of the details described are, to say the least, curious. The means adopted are certainly novel, but the justification suggested—that the end justifies the means—is as old as the time of Loyola, probably much older. The merits of the work it would be out of my province to discuss. While it abounds in patent absurdities, it is impossible not to be alive to the fact that it does seem imbued with considerable vitality. But to be sensible that religious enthusiasts often not only deceive thousands of others, but may actually deceive themselves, we have only to remember, amongst many others, the well-known case of Joanna Southcott; and that clever scamp Rousseau furnishes a ready illustration of the fact that there are many people who in spiritual matters of the gravest import will allow the veriest trifles to influence them. Jean Jacques tells us in his Confessions that he was at one period of his life much troubled about the question of his salvation, but he effectually settled this momentous matter in the course of one of his rambles by resorting to the simple expedient of throwing stones at a tree, previously determining that if he struck it the omen would be favourable, and if he missed it, the reverse. It is satisfactory to know that he hit his mark and never afterwards felt the slightest doubt about his salvation; but he naively admits that he selected a very large trunk and one that was very near. My reason for referring to the article in the *Saturday Review* is because it awakens reminiscences of a somewhat similar demonstration that raged, though in a milder form, in Bombay itself a short time ago, when we were all being converted so rapidly and with such facility. I remember well how gentlemen of the fraternity of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins used to meet us "quite promiscuous" at street corners and hold forth unto us, sing hymns in a minor key to us, march in procession round us, brandish dropsical looking umbrellas at us, and otherwise despitefully use us. If we abandoned our daily walks abroad and sought refuge in the innermost recesses of our dwelling-places they used to invade us there, aggravate us through the post with mouldy editions of second-hand books of a gloomy character, and insinuate tracts through the key-holes of our street doors. If we ventured mildly to remonstrate with them they would weep copiously on our newest clothes and say they were a persecuted tribe! Not that the tribe is, by any means, extinct at the present moment, but experience, after the first ebullition, has, I am told, taught them more wisdom. Like the Scotch barber, however, their zeal still greatly exceeds their discretion. Sandy was reproved for not "exhorting" sinners, so the very next customer that came to him he determined to convert. The ill-fated customer came, and Sandy lathered him with his suds well over the face before he could come to the point. Then seizing the customer by the nose, and flourishing his razor, he, in hollow tones made the enquiry, "Are you prepared to die?" It is needless to add that the customer fled regardless of appearances. I throw this out as a hint to our Bombay friends that it is possible sometimes to be *mal à propos*. I don't wish to abuse them. I only want to stir them up a little and make them feel healthy. Beyond singing hymns out of a book containing their own collection I am not aware that they make music "subservient to spiritual ends" as Mr. Sankey does; but, like Mr. Sankey, one of the reverend gentlemen connected with the movement here did, I believe, entertain the notion that he could sing like a bird; was peculiarly qualified to convey to by the "most winning tones"; however, he was only imperfectly acquainted with two tunes (not to be found in any collection of hymns, ancient or modern,) and he pertinaciously adapted them to everything, no matter what the metre might be, much to the discomfiture of his congregations, one of the brethren possessing more candour than veneration for his powers conveyed to him a gentle hint that his musical performances might perhaps be improved by being entirely omitted. This I heard from Jones, who is always well posted about their doings. To him also I am indebted for the following story, which he offers me "as a doocid good thing for the Tatler," but which I must ask you to take *quantum valeat*. He went to a meeting some time ago, he says, and just when it was about time to commence, a message came from Brother Jaw, a vessel of great righteousness, who was to officiate, saying that he was unable to attend. It was hastily arranged that the duty should devolve on Brother Simple, and he was accordingly forthwith installed in the chair—a proceeding to which he seemed strongly to object. However, there was no backing out of it, and Brother Simple, who appeared an unobtrusive, inoffensive sort of man, and about as much qualified to impart religious instruction as to make a speech in Hebrew, immediately broke into a cold perspiration. He opened the book evidently at random, for he stumbled upon an entirely genealogical chapter, which he read through from beginning to end in the manner of a man who knows he has put his foot in it but is determined to do his duty or perish in the attempt. Arrived at the conclusion his embarrassment was increased ten-fold. He was evidently at a loss for a moral. To draw one from a chapter which might be summed up as "Moses was the brother of Aaron," would indeed have puzzled a wiser head than occupied Brother Simple's shoulders. However, a moral was on the programme, and a moral he was bound to give. For some moments he looked round him almost hopelessly, but rendered reckless by desperation he took it with a rush and boldly said, "This, my friends, teaches us our duty to our neighbour!"

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

SURAT, 28TH MAY.

My budget of news must necessarily be scanty in these dog-days, when the town is almost deserted by European ladies and gentlemen, who have either resorted to the sea-shore or run away to the heights of Matheran and Mahableshwur. Phœbus is cruelly hot, yet, I am happy to say, the public health is all that can be desired. The monsoon, it seems, will set in earlier this year than usual. Sometimes the weather becomes foggy, and the clouds dark and overcast. But these are soon dispersed, and give way to the burning rays of the sun as before.

The obscure, but now well-known, Luxmibaee is the theme of common talk now-a-days. Since her matrimonial alliance with the Gaekwar she has been given the *nom de guerre* of Parvatibaee *alias* Chota Ranee Sahib. She is a young, good-looking girl, of about fourteen, and has been so very successful in captivating the heart of her lord that the latter has gone the length of even depriving his own daughter of the honour she hitherto possessed in being the nominal head of the several departments of State, and of transferring the same to his newly-wedded bride. The public are awaiting with great concern the ultimate result of the criminal suit filed against the Gaekwar by Pandoo bin Govind, the lawful husband of Luxmibaee. The Gaekwar, I hear, now endeavours to pacify the bereft Pandoo by offering him several thousands, but the latter is stern and unmoved. Now Mulharao is in a dilemma. His fate hangs on a thread. The Viceroy is to give his final decision on the Commissioners' report by the 1st of June next. Let the consequence be what it may, Mulharao is sure to poohpooh the verdict of the paramount power with the same contempt and ridicule with which he treats some of his own subordinates. With regard to his disgracefully bad treatment of the subordinate officers I will cite only one instance. Last week I had been on business to a place near Nowsaree, where I got a curious bit of information. This town, you know, belongs to the Gaekwar, and is under the immediate supervision of a Sooba named Narayen Row Kharkar. This Sooba is very popular, and I know him to be a man of great learning and experience. He was for some years employed by the Jam of Nowanuggur as a high judicial functionary. He has been able to secure his present appointment through the recommendation of so high an officer as Colonel Meade, late of the Baroda Commission. Now, as Mulharao is dissatisfied with Colonel Meade's report, he has also commenced to show his disgust and dissatisfaction towards that gentleman's nominee. Thus while the Gaekwar was lately at Nowsaree he held a sort of a farcical durbar at his own residence, where Mr. Kharkar was also present. When the hall was full, the court-buffoon, with pantaloons, coat, and a Decksaee turban on his head (of course personating Mr. Kharkar himself), entered the room. When accosted by H. H. Mulharao who he was, the royal merry-andrew replied with studied eloquence that he was the newly appointed Sooba of Nowsaree, and that he had to bless his stars for his good luck in obtaining the high post through the influence of Colonel Meade. After this and such other *mimeses*, the false Sooba was told to take his seat. While he was going to do so, a man from behind emptied on his back a bag full of street-dust, which excited considerable mirth and laughter in the silly assembly. The meaning of all this is plain and simple. The Sooba, I hear, has given up putting on pantaloons or coats of English cut.

The marriage days are now over. The Hindoos will rest for awhile from displaying their folly and extravagance. But the worst thing I observe in Guzerat is the culpable indifference shown towards female morality on these occasions. Women—even some of the high-caste women—are heard to sing publicly very obscene and indecent songs within the hearing of their own husbands and fathers, who, instead of putting any check over their tongues, are sometimes seen to encourage them by laughter and applause. If the people of Guzerat hold morality at so low a rate why do they make tall talk about reform and civilization? Mere aping English modes and habits, writing elaborate treatises on various subjects, or delivering lectures in public institutes, will be of no avail if they allow their women at the same time to indulge in gross and filthy language. I think it is the first duty of these men to bear in mind the favourite maxim of Napoleon, and direct their sole attention to improving the moral, social, and intellectual condition of their mothers and sisters.

I hear that the young Prince of Edur, a first-class State in Guzerat, has evinced a desire of learning English under a competent tutor. Consequently, Manekbai G. Gundaria, headmaster of the English school at Bulsar, is appointed to the post on a salary of Rs. 200 *per mensem*. This is all very gratifying. But I must here suggest that the appointments of private tutors in Native States are no longer necessary, since there is a richly-endowed institution, the Rajkoomar College, specially established for the requirements of the young Princes of Guzerat and Kattywar. My remarks, I suppose, are fully borne out by the Government Resolution on the Director of Public Instruction's last year's report, in which "His Excellency hopes that the College will in time extend its influence beyond the limits of Kattywar, and its benefits be appreciated by all the Chiefs of Guzerat."

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 26TH MAY.

IN a letter written to you a short time back I alluded to the prevalence of dacoity in these provinces. Travelling has been rendered unsafe by a daring gang of professional dacoits who are infesting the Lucknow, Oonao, Barabunki, Seetapore, and Hurdui roads. Several deaths have resulted from these dacoities. On last week an old Hakeem, resident of Ghassiaree Mundi or the grass market, in Lucknow, who was leaving the city for his village in Bunnee Bunthra on the road to Cawnpore, was attacked in mid-day by a band of armed *lattials*, who stopped the palkee, killed two bearers on the stop, and robbed the traveller of all that he had. They spared his life, but one of the men dealt the old Hakeem a blow, which fractured his skull and for ever rendered one of his arms useless. Of course the police have made the usual inquiries with the usual results. The band are supposed to have come from Hurdui. There is nothing like a genuine successful defiance of all law in the capital under the very noses of the executive and in the presence of the ruling powers. There is a spice of audacious devilry in the attacking that has its romantic side. A dinner on the Lukheempore road, Oudh, was short time since drugged, grievously injured with knives, and robbed of Government money which he had been entrusted to pay the postal establishment. I could give you a dozen cases all similar in nature, the object of course being plunder which the gangs are fortunate enough at times to secure large amounts in money, varying in sums from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100. This crime appears to be on the increase. In Oudh most of the cases occur in the Fyzabad district, which has always borne an unenviable reputation for the comparative prevalence of violent crime, and are doubtless attributable to the return of criminals after the expiry of their sentences of transportation. The increase has been so serious that the local police authorities have been warned that unless it be checked it will be necessary to transfer them elsewhere. Some little ingenuity is exercised, from time to time, in the way in which robberies are perpetrated that would do credit to some of your Bombay experts. Lately, at Lucknow, a cloth-merchant with his bundle was enticed into a house where he was told a purchaser would be found. He allowed the bundle to be carried into an inner room, while he waited for orders in another one. He might have waited till doomsday in expectation of seeing his property again, which was valued at one thousand rupees, for the vendor discovered that his cloth had been carried off through a back-door and it has not since been heard of. The houses in Lucknow are so constructed that they afford great facilities for this style of plunder. I must mention one more case to you, which, though of old date, is so far new that it has never yet been published, and exemplifies in a marked manner the nicety that the system of spoliation has attained. A gentleman in Lucknow was possessed of a gold watch, which it was his custom usually to leave behind him at home when he proceeded to his official duties. By a strange coincidence, on a certain day, he casually took up his repeater and went away to his office with it in his pocket. During that very same day a respectably dressed Mahomedan, with belt and chuppruss, called at his residence and sent in a verbal message to his lady, stating that the sahib, meaning her husband, had sent him (the chuppruss) for the gold watch, and that it was urgently needed. Naturally the lady said, "How could the sahib have sent you for the watch when he took it away with him this morning? There is some mistake; go back and enquire." Now, I cannot say much for the sagacity of the lady. She should have had the rascal seized, and have sent for her husband, who doubtless would have given the man a lesson to have caused him to remember his impudence, if nothing more. On his return home in the evening the gentleman was accosted by his wife with "What made you send to me to-day for the watch when you knew you took it away with you?" when all the circumstances explained themselves. "And I suppose you would have delivered the watch to the messenger had it been left at home?" asked the husband of the wife.

"Of course I would," said the simpleton. But now follows the cream of this blackleg's adventures on that day. His failure in the one direction sharpened his wits for an attempt in another. There was in Lucknow at that time a very rich Darogah, named Abbas Ali. His duties necessitated a constant attendance on the Commissioner of the division. He was known to possess very valuable Cashmere shawls. On this very same day, knowing that the Darogah was with the Commissioner, the knave rushes breathless, to the house of the former, not very far off, in fact within sight, and announces to the ladies of the establishment that some great people had just called upon the Commissioner, and that their lord and master, Abbas Ali, had sent for a *particular* bundle of Cashmere shawls which were urgently required by him to exhibit to the Nawabs, in the presence of the great Commissioner Sahib. Nothing doubting, the bundle was delivered; the *crême de la crême* of the police Darogah's collection, which by the way, I may remark, were not altogether very honestly come by. How well the rogue must have scented and marked his spoil. Of course the miscreant and his booty were never more heard of. Both had disappeared as effectually as if they had vanished into thin air. But, alas! there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Abbas Ali's house on that day and during that night; but whether the irreparable loss was being bemoaned by the women for having been so outwittingly cheated, or was the result of Abbas Ali's application of the stick to instil into them future discretion against the wiles and snares of this wicked world, I cannot say. I merely have to record that tears were shed, and that the Darogah neither saw his shawls any more nor the value of them, Rs. 12,000.

There are many rumours current amongst the natives of Oudh that the reasons why the Fort Muchee Bhawn at Lucknow is being put into a thorough state of effectiveness arises from some contemplated rupture with the State of Nepaul. I shall not repeat the silly surmises that are afloat, but there is little doubt that the armament has been considerably increased by the addition of heavy guns; the ramparts and walls are being strengthened; and bomb-proof magazines constructed. This is as it should be everywhere throughout the country. In my humble opinion a general gun practice in our forts throughout India occasionally might serve a purpose of its own. Were we residing amongst a purely *Hindoo* population, three-fourths of our precautions of the present day might be considered superfluous, but we exist also among a Mussulman race, whose hatred towards Christians and Christianity is never dying. I am, however, wandering from the Fort. This post includes the ancient Muchee Bhawn Palace, the magnificent Emamvara of Ashroofoodowlah, with its five mosque gateways and courts, and the elevated plateau on the river front called the *Luchmun Peela*, and the works on its north face washed by the river Goomtee. The post is an irregular trace, and has no outworks, the fortifications consisting of a single web-flanked *enciente* with high relief, covered, excepting the Luchmun Peela river face, by a *glacis* and a ditch; the interior perimeter of the ramparts is about one and a half miles. The original plan was designed by our present Commander-in-Chief Lord Napier, but during the progress of the works the nature of the ground and its capabilities for defence purposes became better known very considerable alteration had been made, both in the trace and profiles. This fort could, in time of need, accommodate a force of 3,000 men. Owing to its general high strength of the several salients it has this peculiar advantage, that it might be defended by a garrison of 500 British troops against any but a well-appointed army. Apart from its utility as a strong fort, the stone bridge with its magnificent arches, and ancient buildings of Eastern architecture, defended by modern fortifications, and situated on a commanding position, present to view from all quarters a most striking and picturesque appearance.

I have a few more words to add to the previous communication made to you in the matter of the Maharajah of Gwalior's freak in his attempt to obtain possession of, for whatever purpose, the person of the wife of Moonshee Fuzul Hoosein during his stay in Lucknow. On the night in question he was evidently out for a lark. The husband contemplated taking some action against His Highness, civil of course, but a pressure has been brought to bear upon him by the authorities to abstain from moving in the matter. So the result will be that Scindia will escape with a wigging. This will not trouble him much, for he affects to treat our Government in all their relations with him in an offhand way. He will not visit Lucknow for some time in a hurry, for it was very plainly intimated to him on the night of his escapade that if he did not quit Lucknow next day force would be employed to arrest him. The Chief Commissioner's action in the matter has been fully approved by the Governor-General in Council. So much for a native prince who has received an English education. He has a disposition, however, naturally rollicking. He once expressed his admiration of the comparative safety of all individuals in moving from place to place within British territory, and, as an exemplification of it, he not unfrequently travels on the mail-cart between Agra and Gwalior unattended.

The Lieutenant-Governor must by this have arrived at Nynee Tal. He left Allahabad on the night

INDIAN NEWS.

SHARKS.—On Friday last a poor woman died from the bite of a shark at Coomertolly Ghaut. The police were on the spot, and found her in a very precarious state. A girl, four years old, and who has no one to look after her, should be taken charge of by the well-to-do residents of the quarter. The woman was a day labourer at the Mahajuns' factories; she was fearfully lacerated and severe injuries inflicted on her left thigh.—*Indian Daily News*

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.—Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, is not figuring well before the public. After having very justly passed some severe censures upon the Bombay Government and some of its officers—censures fully endorsed by the Press—Sir Michael through Mr. Farran, the Registrar of the Bombay High Court, addresses a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, saying that he did not mean what he said! This is prodigious.—*Indian Mirror.*

HEAT-APOPLEXY.—On Saturday afternoon last a European fireman belonging to the E. I R., went into a native grog-shop at Assensole to allay his thirst, or to gratify his taste for liquor. He had "two glasses"—we do not hear of what liquor;—after drinking these, he fell down and died immediately. Of course, the usual conclusion is that he died of heat-apoplexy. Certainly it is stated that the heat is very great in that neighbourhood, the temperature being higher than for several years past.—*Indian Daily News.*

COFFEE PROSPECTS IN COORG.—The *Standard* learns from Coorg that coffee crop there is by no means encouraging the out-turn next season, it is said, will be below the average of the past year, and altogether coffee propects are not at all favourable. At a time when there is a good demand for coffee in the home markets, and prices even here are high, it is a matter for regret that the prospects of the crops are unfavourable. We hope to receive further particulars regarding coffee prospects in Coorg from our correspondent at Mercara.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A Todah lad named Karkal was killed by lightning on Wednesday last, at Minki Wash. The deceased was herding cattle, and as the Sholaga on he and another Todah lad took shelter in rain came was built on the top of a hill for sholah a hut which ther lad went to an inside corner of th[e] peons. The other remained near the door. The hut, while decea[sed] roof just above the door way and lightning struck the body of the lad, killing him passed down through the [ground] was held on the body last instantaneously. An inquest Saturday.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—We continue to receive the most distressful accounts of the extent of the cattle-deaths from the effects of the storm which swept over the district on the night of the 6th instant. The numbers reported by us a fortnight ago, fell far short of the reality. It has since been officially ascertained that in one night alone 405 head of cattle died in the village of Musna Covil and surrounding hamlets; in Pykara and its neighbourhood 447, in and around Kulhutty 330, and at Nedlawuttum 39. Making in all 1,310 head of cattle destroyed—*Id.*

THE SCARCITY OF RICE AT JULPIGORIE.—Rice has gone up with a run in this district, and we are sorry to hear that apprehensions of scarcity are being felt in the Terai and Julpigorie Division. At the same time we hear that a very large consignment of Government rice is actually on its way up for the Terai. This is as it should be, and is only part of the very great anxiety manifested by Government to alleviate any distress which may arise in the country from want of food. Whether the means adopted have been the cheapest and most sensible under the circumstances we will not discuss just now, but we have heard the sudden rise of prices in this district attributed to the wholesale buying up of *dhan* by Government for seed. Anything like scarcity of food in this district would be most disastrous, as the majority of the people live in such out-of-the-way places as to be almost inaccessible for relief purposes. In the hills, the people can only feel the pinch for a few weeks, as the *bhoota* crop promises well, and will be ready for use before very long, and so will the potato crop, both of which promise a more than average return, but owing to want of rain the Terai crops are not by any means so promising. We hope and trust that these evil forebodings will prove unfounded, but if they should happen to be realised, we are sure that the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is the man to meet the emergency, and have no doubt whatever that he will, should he see any necessity for it, take up his quarters in some central point of the Terai, and in person superintend the relief operations when they begin. The best way of relieving the people of the Julpigoris Division would probably be to start railway works from that place in the direction of Sookna.—*Darjeeling News.*

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA TO THE TOMBS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Pekin writes to the *North China Herald*:—A circular was issued from the British Legation on the 9th instant, stating that the Emperor would start on his journey to the Western Tombs on the following day, and return on the 19th, and warning British residents to avoid the route on those days.

And His Majesty must in fact have started from the palace about 6 a. m., as he reached the Fowching gate (called generally by the people the Pingsze mun), which lies five *li* west from the palace, about 6-30 a. m. On arriving at the Wang-hae-low (an official resting-place) situated eight *li* from the Fowching gate, His Majesty alighted from his chair—a yellow colored sedan carried by eight men—and stopped for a quarter of an hour to drink tea and eat cakes—a sort of early breakfast in fact. Then, when he learnt that the Empresses-dowager were close on the place, he rode off on pony back, leaving the building vacant for them; for it appears that, according to imperial etiquette, the Emperor and the Empress dowager could not meet together notwithstanding they are mother and son.

On the Empresses reaching the Wang-hae-low, they alighted from their sedans—a yellow colored and carried by eight bearers—and also partook of refreshment. After staying a quarter of an hour they got into *carts*, and proceeded on their journey. About forty finely dressed servant girls, from thirteen to nineteen years of age, accompanied the Empresses, and these again had a number of middle-aged women to dress and attend on them. The band maidens and their female servants all travelled in carts, and appeared to enjoy the trip immensely, judging by their looks and laughter.

The Emperor wore a winter or spring official hat, on the crown of which was a red silk knot, similar to that worn by His Highness Prince Kung, a jacket (*makwa*) of some sort of dark colored silk, with a gown of light blue colored silk, and, of course, the black satin official boots.

The Empresses had their hair dressed hornfashion, exactly as we see in the case of the high class ladies in the capital. The Empress-mother looked extremely well, and appeared to enjoy the trip heartily. Both the ladies were of course dressed in splendid silks.

The Emperor, when seen about 8-30 or 9 A.M. was about twelve *li* distant from the Fowching gate. He did not appear a first-class horseman, as he held the reins of the bridle with his right hand, the arm stretched almost to its full length, with the hand of course well forward on the pony's neck. A groom walked on the near side of the pony, and had hold of the rein there. The Emperor appeared either very fatigued or entirely sunk in thought, for he did not look either to the right or to the left, at the people kneeling by the roadside, but sat bent forward on the saddle like a wearied person. He is apparently of short stature; his face is long, thin, and sallow.

The Emperor was then about four *li* distant from the Empresses dowager. There appeared to be four trusty officers riding close to him, all young healthy strong men, say not above twenty years of age. I have been told that the son of Sang-ko-lin-sin always travels with the Emperor, and close to his person. A large body of officers rode both before and behind the court. As the Emperor rode along the road (I speak of when he was twelve *li* from the Fowching city gate) the country people and those from the city who were curious to see His Majesty, were allowed by the officers of the guards to approach the road, say, from ten to twelve paces from the part on which he rode, and kneel down and look. It is to this time that my description of the Emperor's appearance refers.

All along the route there were soldiers with drawn swords stationed, standing each about thirty yards apart. Two large Imperial flags were carried behind the Court, say, a couple of *li*.

I am not aware that Prince Kung and the other members of the Privy Council accompanied the Emperor. Prince Kung would no doubt see His Majesty as far as the first resting-place on his way. I know, however, that all his other uncles went. The Empress did not accompany her husband, but is left in charge of the palace, so the Chinese say.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

WE have been favoured with the perusal of an interesting report made by the British Joint Commissioner at Ladak, giving an interesting account of the trade prospects with Central Asia and giving a comparative price list of goods selling in Yarkand and Ladak which we publish below; based on prices furnished to him by Jowalla Bhaggat, a Punjab trader, who left Leh in January last with a considerable quantity of goods, and he also furnished a statement of the present quotations of the Leh market. We extract the following interesting remarks from Captain Molloy's report. That officer shows that it is evident that the present quotations of the Yarkand market are, in regard to certain commodities, such as Spices, Sugar, Senna, the drugs known as Haleia and Amaltas, still considerably in advance of the corresponding rates in Ladak and that there is not so marked a difference in the prices of piece goods which recent advices have shown to have declined since. To prove this Captain Molloy says "Long Cloth or latta," for instance, formerly selling in Yarkand for as much as Rs. 20 per *then* and in Chintzes which are now selling in Turkistan at rates which are hardly at all in advance of what they fetch here.

"Certain kinds too of tea, and one or two other commodities, appear to be quite a drug in the Yarkand market, being actually quoted at lower rates there than they are saleable at in Leh." Although these tables of Yarkand and Ladak prices present a rather unpromising picture of the future of our Central Asian Trade, Captain Molloy proceeds to show that a more careful investigation into the satistics of the subject, will doubtless lead to a brighter and at the same time truer view of the present state of trade, and the expansion which it is, under certain conditions susceptible of. The monetary quotations of the Turkistan market the writer thinks "give a very erroneous idea of the profit derivable from Central Asian Trade, for bullion being particularly scarce in that country, there being indeed really hardly any coinage at all in circulation directly there is any exceptional demand for it, it assumes an exaggerated value, which renders it an incorrect test of the actual worth of goods in our own coinage, at which rates the goods enumerated in Jowalla Bhaggat's price current are quoted."

There is no doubt but that to form a correct estimate of the profits likely to be derived from Central Asian Trade, it will be necessary as Captain Molloy states, to regard the dealings in Yarkand as an intermediate stage of barter, the ultimate profits not being looked for until the return journey has been accomplished to India, and the proceeds of the goods taken in exchange for the goods sold realized.

It is noted by Captain Molloy that the margin between the cost and the selling price of goods exhibited by the statement we publish, will even at present rates give a profitable return in the case of piece goods and other articles of merchandize enumerated.

Formerly as the report says, "the difference between Ladak and Yarkand prices, was as much as between those of Leh and India and much more and that they could turn to a very profitable account in Turkestan, investments made in Leh—table account in [illegible] no longer be a remu[nerative] one, but such a speculation would now no [illegible] all the merchants composing last year's caravan almost without exception did no business in Leh—but went on to realize their profits and make fresh investments in the cheaper markets of Hindustan."

"On the other hand it should not be overlooked, that the competition which apparently has now come into play, from the Yarkand markets being overstocked with, by all accounts, an unusually large importation, of both Russian and English goods, will probably tend to bring about a still more marked reduction in the future price of goods. Hitherto the supply does not seem to have much exceeded the demand, and so long as Russian traders have succeeded in finding a sale for their goods, at rates which must give them a much greater profit than that reaped by our own merchants, they can have had no object in beating down the market rates—but once the importations exceed the demand, the advantage which I have already shewn in a previous letter that they must have over us in the matter of transport will assuredly enable them to undersell us in the long run, if they choose to compete for the monopoly of trade, unless we establish some other means of transport than at present in vogue."

"It is for this reason, and with a special view to our being able to retain a command of the Yarkand mari[ket] in the future, when we must be prepared to meet a st[ill] greater falling off in prices than has occurred this season, that I venture to think the introduction of camel-carriages, is one of such importance, as to justify me in bringing it prominently before the consideration of Government."

That once the Kugiar route is opened out there would be no difficulty in the establishment of camel carriage instead of mules and ponies. Captain Molloy has no doubt, and as there would be but little labour required to render either of the routes from Leh to India practicable for these animals, he suggests the Government should endeavour to introduce them.

Most of the piece goods which are usually purchased by traders either in Calcutta or Bombay are so that there is a slight additional rate to add to the carriage of these goods to Amritsar—as far as I have been able to ascertain I think from 4 to 6 annas would however cover this charge for a *than* of any cloth.

There is no doubt that the use of camels would be cheaper, for from the figures given by Captain Molloy there would appear to be a difference of between 1-8-0 to 1-10-0 per *than*; which is enormous.

We regret that we have not been able to publish Captain Molloy's letter in full. We have made a careful abstract of it and have extracted as largely as our space would admit of from it. The subject is a interesting and important one and we have thought right to give the information he gives in the Joint Commissioner's words as much as possible.

Comparative Price List of the market rates of goods selling in Yarkand and Ladakh, Ladakh rates, being present quotations, and Yarkand rates quoted from a list furnished by a Punjab trader now in Yarkand, dated Ladakh 28th April 1874.

Names of Articles.	Yarkand price.	Ladakh price.	Cost price in Calcutta or Bombay or Amritsar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Long cloth "Latta" 1st quality per than,	14 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0
Do. 2nd	12 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0
Do. 3rd	10 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0
Muslin "Nainsukh"	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0
Chintzes narrow	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 to 3 0 0
Do. broad	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
Satin Colico "Alwan"	7 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
Tea Green 1st quality	7 to 8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
Do. 2nd "	6 0 0	7 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Tea	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Spices 1st quality, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Do. 2nd	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Do. 3rd	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ginger, Kachur, &c.	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Nathumsuna (Black)	10 0	12 0	0 8 0
Sugar and Sugar Candy	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Amaltas	a drug	a drug	0 2 0
Indigo	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Haleia	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
Goconsole "a drug"	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
Barrel Dyed red "Lakh"	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Otter Skins	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Shawl wool "Pushm"	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0

N.B.—The long cloth entered here as 1st quality is a very coarse description of cloth. The finest long cloth costing in Calcutta as much as Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per *than*. But all piece goods imported to Yarkand, are only those of a coarse strong texture that will stand a good deal of hard wear and tear.

(Sd.) MOLLOY,
Offg. British Commissioner, Ladakh.

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges Belgium.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

Place aux dames! In justice as well as courtesy we should hardly delay longer in inviting attention to Miss E. Thompson's "Calling" the Roll after an Engagement, Crimea" (142). As the virtual début of a young lady, this is one of the most remarkable pictures within our recollection. We say "début" because, although we have in our reviews of some other recent exhibitions lauded for their great spirit works by this artist of a sketchy character, more or less, this is her first finished oil picture of importance, so far as we remember. In every way it is a surprise. The subject is about the very last which we should expect from a female pencil; yet "by force of imaginative sympathy the terrible havoc of war is realised with a vraisemblance that could only be expected from an eye-witness; and, so far from betraying any signs of technical immaturity or feminine weakness, it borders on hardness in its completeness, and is almost too painful in its reality, though quite free from sensational horrors. The scene is laid in the snow—tinctured with blood in the foreground. A sergeant passes down the ranks of a company of grenadiers thinned by a recent battle, followed by a mounted officer, whose mingled expression of exhaustion, campassion, and fortitude is very finely conceived. The men are eager to respond as their numbers are called, though several are severely wounded. But one poor fellow has fallen dead even at the muster; a comrade feels in vain for the beating of his heart; another wounded man sickens at the sight; one near him stares at vacancy, frenzied by a wound in the head; another binds up his bleeding hand: the hardy veteran and the raw recruit, the sickly and the strong, the insensible and the impressionable, are there; but all are still stanch, and pench is an admirable study of character and expression. In the distance the enemy is seen in disordered retreat.

M. Alma Tadema sends a large and important example of his ingenuity in rehabilitating the classic past, representing the interior of a Roman Collector's "Picture Gallery" (157). Some of the collector's friends are inspecting a panel picture on an easel—one of the encaustic paintings, let us suppose, of Pausias or Nicias, so much prized by rich Roman connoisseurs. A fervid-looking youth, seated in an ebony chair with ivory inlays, scrutinises the work closely; and older man examines it more deliberately, and a handsome young lady forgets to toy with her fan as she gazes at it with less critical admiration. The proprietor stands behind, gallantly offering some remark to the lady; two other friends inspect the paintings on the walls. The idea of the picture, apart from the guise in which it is presented, is trite enough. The technical merits, and they are great and original, are the artistic tone and harmony of warm, broken tertiary hues, the dexterous and exact imitation of textures, and the skilful lighting, which, however, secures hardly sufficient rotundity to the figures to relieve them with due relative value from the multifarious details of background and accessories. With all respect for M. Tadema's archæological learning, we doubt whether the tesseræ of the pavement are not of too geometrical a kind for the situation, and whether there is authority for the satin of the lady's footstool. The collector in the picture is a portrait of M. Gambart; and this, with a companion work of a sculptor's studio, containing portraits of the artist and his family (which has been sent to the Paris Salon), are said to have been painted for M. Gambart's villa at Nice, as a memento of long subsisting business relations. M. Tadema's not less familiar acquaintance with Egyptian antiquities, and also his tendency to eccentricity, are shown in a small picture of "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries" (300). Joseph stretches his arm out, holding his staff of office in a very peculiar attitude as he sits on a curious rush-woven chair or throne, that seems barely worthy of the high station to which he was elevated. A scribe stoops at his side reading a papyrus-list of the various kinds of grain spread on a cloth before him. This design is over-crowded with Egyptian devices, patterns, and decoration in violation of pictorial requirements.

Another of the most remarkable pictures of the year is "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (504), by Mr. Fildes. A greater contrast to that gay boating scene which first brought this artist into notice it would be difficult to imagine. Huddled for the most part against the wall by the workhouse door, dimly seen through dismal yellow fog and bitter driving sleet and slush of snow, are a series of types of the most object forms of London misery, whether arising from misfortune, crime, sickness, drunkenness, or ignorance. There are the hungry, cold, and seedy yet half-respectable adventurer listening to the directions of a good-natured policeman; the bloated sot propping himself up in brutalised stolidity; the young widow, or female outcast, hastening for shelter with her babe and a little weeping toddler at her side; the out-of-work artisan, with a large family clinging about him and his broken-hearted wife; the ruffian garotter or ticket-of-leave burglar cowering in the shadow; the starveling cad, with his staring eyes and hydrocephalic head; the professional beggar, with his crutch and red coat;—"Dumb, wet, silent horrors," as Dickens styled them; "Sphinxes set up against that dead wall, and none likkely to be at the pains of solving them." Some exaggeration there may be in this representation as a whole, but it is essentially true in its elements. There may be something theatrical and melodramatic in the chosen scene, the execution may betray an approach to mannery which we would rather not see in the work of a young painter, yet the originality, vigour, and fidelity of the conception, the suggestiveness of the manipulation, and the "keeping" preserved in the peculiar effect are beyond question or cavil. All honour to the artist also for his courage in dealing, undeterred by its repulsiveness, with a subject in the sad moral of which we are all more or less deeply implicated. Since the days of Hogarth, the scope of art as a moral teacher has been very imperfectly understood and practised among us.

"The Adoration of the Magi" might seem at first mention to be one of the tritest of themes, and one of those most frequently conventionalised. Something more, however, than the mediæval and renaissance painters give us should be expected from the application of modern research, knowledge, and intelligence. These Mr. Herbert has brought to bear in No. 308, together with an apparent earnestness of conception resembling the most ascetic exaltation of the early painters. The result is that in his version the event has a new aspect. It is a moonlight scene; so that the magi may be supposed to have never for a moment lost the guidance of the star in the East. The magi themselves are costumed not arbitrarily, but in ancient Persian garments; their offerings assume more special symbolic forms and meanings, as set forth in the catalogue; the adoration and presentation take place at the mouth of the cave, beneath the present Church of the Nativity, and the outlook thence presents the actual topography of the country with the isolated mount on which Herod's palace-fortress, the Herodium, and the Moabite mountains. There are, however, strange range of proportions in the figures, and the colours are surely too disproportionately moonlight, even in the East. We confess we positive for the small replica of "The Sower of Good greatly prefer the expressive figure and brilliant landscape, with sunny effect so full of fair harvest promise; and the water-colour drawing of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (793), with its equally brilliant and beautiful landscape.

Mr. Leighton's primary aim in art, unlike that of most painters of our school, seems to be a decorative one. He shrinks fastidiously from all the rougher, ruder qualities of life and nature. He lives in a region of fair, peopled only with graceful, classic, unsubstantial forms, tinted with floral hues, where every asperity of surface is smoothed away, and even a crumpled rose-leaf could not be endured; but, though a Sybarite realm, beyond afford ing pleasure to the eye there is no approach to sensuous voluptuousness. Witness this nearly nude figure of "An Antique Juggling-Girl" (348), standing tossing her gilded balls before a drapery suspended mediæval fashion, which drapery is, however, too ivory-like in its smoothness and hardness in relation to the golden-hued flesh. The figure, though beautiful in its flowing contours, is insufficiently modelled to ensure due relief, the type of form is not quite feminine; and the draughtsmanship, particularly of the arms and legs, is not beyond reproach—the former especially seem to us too bulky for the thorax. Two other pictures are derived from the artist's recent visit to the East. The scene of one is the interior court of a house in "Old Damascus: the Jews' Quarter" (393), where a fair lady, as she shifts her flower-pots, is directing a servant engaged knocking fruit from a lemon-tree, which are caught by a little girl in her rosecoloured dress lifted to receive them. The costumes, flowers, lemon-tree, and rose-tinted marbles and blue tile inlays of the elegant Moorish architecture, form delicious though too evanescent harmony of colour. In another picture full of twilight languor, appropriately called "Moorish Garden: a Dream of Granada" (131), a little maiden carries a copper vessel, followed by a green and a white peacock; behind are arched creepers, groves of cypress and orange, a marble-basined water-course, and a glimpse of a domed palace—it may be the Alhambra. A far truer, manlier ideality than these pretty artificialities is, however, attained in No. 93, "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watches for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon." The largemoulded figure standing in the moonlight is grandly monumental in its resemblance to antique sculpture, and the murderous resolve of the adultress is finely indicated by her knit brow and fiercely locked hands.

Mr. G. D. Leslie, has two more young ladies of the last century; this time engaged at a sunny bay window (the diffused light from which in the apartment is admirably rendered) overlooking a trim garden, making "Pot-pourri" (129) for the china jars of the family from heaps of rose petals, lavender, orris root, and so forth. Mr. Leslie renders the sweet naivete and innocence of pure maidenhood with rare delicacy. He alone enjoys the entree to an eighteenth-century arcadia to which none of his rivals or followers has found the key. He reminds us of "Pamela"-Richardson, only that the painter's creations are far less elaborate in details than those of the novelist. A critic of mere technicalities might, nevertheless, complain of the artist's pictures generally, that the contours are not faultless, the modelling merely hinted at, the colouring rather obaque and faded. Mr. Leslie may be advised against relaxing his efforts, as likewise against remaining too long in the same groove. His "Not Brown Maid" (197), with her yoke and her pails, beside the shady moss-grown spring, where the glint of light above cannot penetrate, will hardly take a place in memory beside the lovely "Lavinia."

Another Associate, Mr. Yeames, divides his energies among several pictures of moderate size. One shows the interior of the old hall of Cothele, with the trophies of ancient arms, armour, and antlers on the walls. Visitors are inspecting the place, one of them, a stalwart young gentleman, steals an admiring glance at a fair young lady, who, followed by a noble bloodhound, is bearing flowers, newly arranged by children, at the window, "For Hall and Bower" (412). Two pictures represent the interior of the church of Tong, in Staffordshire, with a christening party in one (555), and young ladies preparing "Pulpit Decorations" (510) for a harvest-home service in the other. But Mr. Yeames's best picture is "The Little Suppliants" 280), the scene of which is laid within the Bargello Florence. Three children kneel at the foot of the great staircase to crave pardon for their father of the Podesta, who, with his suite, is descending. The mother directs them from the covert of a side door, and a group of courtiers stand aside to witness the result of the petition. The artist has carefully painted the curious old Palazzo of the chief criminal Judge of the Florentine Republic.

Mr. Armitage sends on of the few pictures from sacred story, "St. John taking the Virgin to his own home after the Crucifixion" (218). The beloved disciple, with eyes reddoned by weeping; is supporting over his threould the drooping form of the mother of our Lord, henceforth to be his mother. Thunder-clouds swell in the sky, the very air is thick and redhot, as though the sun were setting in anger on the rabble as they return along the roadway with the blood-stained instruments of the crucifixion. The artist's deep and reverent feeling is obvious; but the effect is not favourable to harmonious colouring, and the subject may suggest hazardous comparisons with those intensely pathetic pictures of episodes relating to the tragedy of Calvary by the artists master, Paul Delaroche. M. Armitage has also a second series of his frieze-like coloure decoration, "A Dream of Fair Women: The Women of Ancient Greece" (1029). Other painters of Academic rank are represented in their customary styles—styles so well known that any fresh attempt at definition would be superfluous. It may, for instance, suffice to say that Sir John Gilbert's "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (629) is an example of the painter of more than ordiuary importance—so fertile and facile in the conception and arrangement of its multitudinous figures, so appropriately rich and pompous in colouring, so exuberant in its handling; in short, a pictorial pageant so gorgeous that the artist could well afford neither to care for great accuracy to contemporary portraits of the French and English Kings, nor to discriminate very carefully the types of the two nationalities in the heads generally. Mr. Lewis's four Eastern subjects are, as usual, miracles of patient elaboration, in which, however, the sense of atmosphere is more than ever wanting owing, we think, to a method of hatching and stippling (appropriate only in water colours) with pigments, especially blues, too dilute with oil in varnish. "The Bezenstein Bazaar of El Khan Khalic, Caro" (332), the "Lady Receiving Visitors" (351) in the "manderah" of her house and the two smaller studies of "Outdoor" and "Indoor Goossip" (352 and 353), are not the less wonderful as illustrations of Cairene life, manners, habits, costumes, and architecure in a th ousand minutiæ. Mr. Dobson has two pictures, pa re and sweet in feeling as, and perhaps more pleasing in colour than, usual—"Father's Welcome Home" (339), a little fellow standing with outstretched arms beside an elder sister carrying a baby, at the garden gate of a cottage; and another child-group, "tending Goats" (405). The artist's large drawing, "Nursey tales" (904), we shall have occasion to notice later. Mr. Poole sends but three slight studies of rustic lasses, alone or grouped with children. Mr. E. Nichol also has only two single-figure subjects, not very vigorous, but of characteristic humour—i. e, "A Dander after the Rain" 256) and "When there's nothing else to do" (351)—a thrifty old Scot knitting a stocking at his cottage door We had hoped to see Mr. Elmore represented by a far more important picture than his small but effective illustration of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak" (327). Mr Poynter's sole contribution is a tiny classic figure of a girl tying her sandal after a bath, called "Rhodope" (172), the Greek hetæra. Mr. Orchardson's best picture shows a couple of bloodhounds arrested on the banks of a stream whereon floats a man's cap, intimating that a fugitive has "Escaped" (1415). His illustrations of "Hamlet and the King" (265) and "Ophelia" (330) possess a febrile feebleness as difficult to define as the clever yet thin, smeary, unmeaning execution—those least acceptable characteristics of the recent Scotch School.

We must conclude the present article with mention of "The Prompter" (315), by Mr. Webster—a school incident, in which it is gratifying to see the veteran artist retaining so much of the humour and technical merit of early works; Mr. Le Jeune's pleasing picture of "Innocence" (299); Mr. Cope's illustration of "Taming the Shrew" (201), in which the conception is superior to the harsh colouring; a figure of Ophelia and Scotch landscapes by Mr. H. O'Neil; poetical subjects by Mr. Frost; and "The Gospel in the Glen: Incident in Olden Time" (558), by Mr. Thorburn.

THE BENGAL FAMINME RELIEE FLEET.

AMONG the efforts made by the British Indian Government to relieve the distress from the fai lure of the crops in Bengal, there are special arrangements for inland water transport of rice and grain up the rivers and canals of that country. One of the earliest acts of the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, as soon as he took office, was to contract for the speedy construction of a small fleet of iron barges and steamtugs, of very light draught, for this purpose. His Lordship, on Feb. 24, gave orders to Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, of Blackfrairs and Greenwhich, for the building of six steamers and five barges, while Messrs. Hamilton, of Liverpool, were ordered to build four steamers, from the designs of Messrs. Rennie. The whole fleet, ten steamers and five barges, have been completed and put on board the powerful steam-ship Duke of Buccleuch, which left the Thames on Thursday week, and will proceed to India by the Suez Canal, arriving at Calcutta, probably, by June 1, in time for the opening of the Bengal inland navigation.

In designing these vessels regard has been had to the shallowness of the waters they will have to navigate, and to their rapid transport from this country to Calcutta. They are, therefore, of very light draught and are built in four sections, each section having a water-tight bulkhead. They were put together here with bolts in a temporary manner for trial, and were afterwards taken apart and shipped in sections for India. The steamers are precisely similar in every respect, so that a description of one suffices for all. Taking, then, the one first launched and officially inspected, she is 90 ft. in length, 14ft. in breadth, 5 ft. 6 in. in depth, and with a draught of 2 ft. 9 in. when fully equipped with coal, &c., and carrying a load of 21 tons of rice; carrying 27 tons of rice, her draught will be increased to 3 ft. She is, of course, iron built, and is divided into four independent compartments, as already observed. The forward compartment contains cabin accommodation for the crew, and also affords considerable hold space. The second section is devoted entirely to hold space, ith the third are the engines and boiler, while the fourth is wholly for stowage. The holds are all furnished with hatchways and tarpaulins, the latter being specially suited for the Indian climate. The engine-room is open, but can be covered in when required, a light iron framework being provided to carry the covering. The steamer is propelled by two screws, each screw being 3 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. pitch. Each screw is driven direct by a horizontal engine, having a 12-in its own independent horizontal cylinder, with 10-in. [illegible] the pair, indicating 100-horse power. Steam is supplied from a short horizontal tubular boiler, and the working pressure is 60 lb. per square inch.

In dimensions and build the barges correspond with the steamers, but, of course, are without engines, as they are to be towed by the steamers. They are to carry 50 tons of grain at 2 ft. 9 in. draught, and 60 tons at 3 ft. draught. All the vessels are so arranged that they can be put together and got ready for work within a few days after their arrival in India.

The first of the steamers launched by Messrs. Rennie had her contractors' trial on the 4th ult. Upon that trip, which was down the river, with her engines running at 250 revolutions per minute, she developed a speed of nine miles per hour, indicating 100-horse power, and in every way gave perfect satisfaction. On the 11th ult. the Secretary of State and Council for India made an official inspection of this steamer, in several short runs between Westminster and London Bridges. There were present on board the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Baker, Sir Thomas Piers, Sir A. Cotton, the Hon. G. C. Talbot, General Strachey, and Mr. Rithedon, Surveyor of Shipping to the Secretary of State for India, with Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, the designers and builders. The vessel had on board 12 tons of ballast, with which her mean draught was 2 ft. 6 in. During her runs a boiler pressure of 60 lb. per square inch was steadily maintained, the revolutions of her engines averaging 220 per minute. Her speed was very good, and she proved herself exceedingly handy, readily answering both her rudder and her screws. The short and intermittent runs prevented her power being indicated; but both power and speed were points satisfactorily demonstrated at the contractors' trial. The build and arrangement of the vessel and the results of her working met with the expressed approval of those who inspected her upon this occasion.

It is not to be supposed that the work of the little famine fleet will be concluded when its mission of mercy is ended. There are many purposes to which these vessels are applicable, and to which they will be put as soon as their present object has been effected. They will probably then enter upon a wide field of usefulness, and will solve important questions of internal transport now under consideration. In fact, the opinion was expressed that the present vessels would possibly form the pioneers in India of a very large number of their class. However that may be, there can be but one wish, that their first mission may be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished.—*Illustrated London News.*

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